NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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TERMS

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All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and Evening Editions.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

By Telegraph from Halifax to Portland, thence BY WINSLOWS EXPRESS TO BOSTON, AND THENCE By Bain's Merchants' Telegraph to New-York.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FNGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Excitement Against the Electoral Law in

France. A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS, &c. &c.

HALIFAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, May 27,-6 A.M.

The steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at 5.34 this morning. The Cambria had not arrived at Liverpool.

The Atlantic was to sail on the 29th, and the Viceroy on the 1st June.

The Asia left the barbor soon after 7 A.M. Wind S.W. with fog.

ENGLAND.

Matters here in relation to our foreign policy are every day assuming a more serious aspect. The Greek affair is settled, but not in a way that is likely to lead to peace. The French and Russian Governments appear to be greatly dissatisfied at the turn which affairs have taken, and the Minisers frem both Powers have left Eagland precipitately. This has givin rise to a variety of specula zens, but as far as the facts can be made out they spear to be these: Pending M. Gros's negotia tons, a trenty was agreed to in London, signed by the Russian, French and English Ministers, and was sent over to Athens for adoption by the Greek Government in case the negotiations were not over; but before the treaty did get to Athens, M. Gros backed out, and Mr. Wise had got from the Greek Minister all he wanted, and in consequence he prosecuted the treaty to a finish in his own way.

No persons in England were aware of this state of affairs until the absence of the French and Russian Ministers at the grand Plenipotentiary Banquet given as usual on the Queen's birth-day, gave rise to some inquiries thereto.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Brougham called the attention of the Marquis of Ludsdowne, to the sudden departure of the French Ambassador, on the Anniversary of Her Majesty's bith day, and hoped that no diminution of the friendly feelings existing between England and France was to be inferred from that occurrence. The Marquis of Landsdown said, that the departure of the French Ambassador on the Queen's birthday, was purely accidental, and was to be referred entirely to the desire of the French Government to have the benefit of his presence in Paris. The Marquis of Londonderry wished to know whether the Russian Ambassador was a party to the convention made in this country between M. Browyn de S. Huys and Viscount Pal-merston. He also wished to know whether on the departure of Baron Gros from Athens, if there was any communication as to his departure made to the ment of bostilities against Greece, while Russia. be it recollected, was one of the protectors.

The Marquis of Landsdowne declined giving any

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave an explanation by no means satisfactory. He stated the discussions between the British and Greek governments had been so far settled that no apprehension need be entertained that commerce would be molested. The only matter remaining was the investigation of M. Paufico's claims relative to Portugal. With respect to the question whether the good understanding between the Brit ish and French G veraments had been interrupted by the mode in which the settlement had been effected, His Lordship said, of course the French Government would have preferred, as well as the British Government, that the settlement should have been effected through their own intervention. Circumstances had, however, interposed to prevent this mode of adjustment taking place, but he trusted that nothing would arise from this cause, likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two Governments.

The French Assembly, bowever, took the matter up very warmly, and M. Lahitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, having been highly complimented for his decision in recalling the French Ambassador, the affair has a serious aspect; and the funds, which are always the test of public feeling on these occasions, experienced a decided shock. On Thursday, consols which stood the previous evening at 96], immediately declined | per cent.; but they subsequently rallied and closed at 95 a 951.

Trade is improving. We have no news from

The excitement with respect to the new Electorai Law is spreading in France and petitions against the measure are pouring in from all quarters of the country. Several alterations have been made in the bill. The authors of the Constitution are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise, except by a Constituent Assembly, properly convened, is illegal. Part of the National Assembly concurs in this opinion. M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, participates in this opinion and he has therefore absented himself from his duties, a fact which is regarded as a stronger protest against the measures than would have be

It is said President Bonaparte quails before the firm attitude assumed by the people, and is obliged to temper the violent reactionary measures which the Ministers would fain adopt. If this be true the tempered measures must be allowed to be intern

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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prevent the sale of the Opposition papers, but

three of the leading Democratic journals have been

suppressed and several officers of the National

Guard have been punished for signing a petition

against the electoral law. Although 15,000 troops

have been congregated in the environs of Paris ap-

prehensions of an insurrection have revived within the last few days. The chiefs of the ultra Republican

party are described as being in a most unenviable

position; by the more violent part of their follow-

ers they are urged at once to resort to hostilities,

and threatened with death if they do not comply,

while they themselves declare that the prepara-

tions of the Government are so vast that inevitable

destruction must be their fate if they do comply

Early in the week an outbreak seemed to be immi

nent, and the proposed plan of insurrection was

published. On the other hand the plan of action

chalked out by Government for the suppression of

the threatened revolt has been made known, and it

is looked upon as so efficient as to render promp

success absolutely certain. Ministers have pre-

vailed on Louis Napoleon to retire to Fontaioblean

Several riots have taken place in different parts

of the country. That among the miners at Cron-

set began to assume a serious aspect, but Gen.

Castillan had surrounded the disturbed districts

with a cordon of treeps, gradually narrowing, and

at the date of the last advices the disturbance was

Trade Good.

standing than it has been since the Revolution of

February. The accounts from the Agricultural

districts are not cheeing. The farmers have sown

little, and it is feared the next harvest will not be

auflicient for the consumption. The returns from

indirect taxes has increased 3,176,000f, over those

of last year. Incendiary fires are very frequent.

The President and the Legitimists.

The National of Tuesday contains an extraordi

nary statement in respect to the present position

of the President of the Republic. The statement

Col. Laborde, Representative of the People, a

particular friend of the President, when he had

been condemned for the Bologne affair, assured us

only the day before vesterday, the 11th of May, a

leading Legitimist, addressed him about a month

ago at the Chamber, in the presence of Gen. Mon-

tholon, for the sake of recommending that they

should advise the President that it was time for

him to come to an understanding with the Bourbons,

which would ensure him a suitable position; but

that if he did not make haste to treat, he would be

lost before two months had expired. The Col.

further admitted that he had related the conversa

GERMANY.

Princes Resigned.
The Princess of Schwarzburg Rudalstadt

Schwarzburg, and four reigning Princes of Renss, have ceded their rights of sovereignty, in order

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Negotiations.

Several ministerial conferences have taken place, at which His Majesty and a Chamberlain were pre-

sent. Their conferences, we are assured, have for their object peace with Germany, and the Gov-

ernment is engaged in the conclusion of a treaty of

AUSTRIA.

tion will be one of life and death. So exasperated

are the minds of men upon the subject, The Lloyds

says, that the general interests of all, whatever

creed they may profess, now call for separation of

all Churches from the State, for that liberty now

granted to the Church of Rome necessarily in-

volves the removal of all restrictions from the other

Russian Indemnity.

Russia for the assistance given in the Hungarian

campaign was 17,000,000 of roubles, and that its re

duction to 3,700,000 roubles is owing to the media-

TURKEY.

Miscellaneous.
The Riga Gazette publishes an order from the

Government to the people to take part in the pro-

jected exhibition of all nations. The Porte has sig

nified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that

they must consider all restraint on the Hungarian

refugees now at an end. The prevailing opinion

is, says the Wanderer, that this last phrase is in

tended as an official announcement to the courts of

Russia and Austria of the intended liberation of

the refugees at Kutabia, and of the employment in

military service of those among the fugitives who

The Porte, placed as it is under the guardianship

of five persons, was compelled to have recourse to

that note for the purpose of declaring its intentions

respecting the refugees so far as Kossuth and his

comrades are concerned. The Porte is strongly

supported by the Embassies of Great Britain and

The Island of Samos has been in a disturbed

state. A petty revolt, owing to the Greek intrigue,

The accounts received from Borneo at the Porte

are truly interesting. The whole of Hezergorine

was in a disturbed state, and of a nature to give

anxiety to the Divan. A meeting of the Ministers

was convened a few days back, when it was deter-

mined that the army of Roumelia should immedi

ately be ordered to march and occupy the disturbed

provinces. In consequence, the Emir Pasha Com-

mander in chief of the forces of Romelia has been

instructed to quit Bucharist, and concert measures

with the Vizier of Bosnia for the complete haufica-

tion of that country. A commission of inquiry has

likewise been instituted for the purpose of exam-

ining into the true sources of discontent with rigid

Disturbances have broken out in Bagdad and

the neighboring cities of Syris. As it is how-

ever, confidently expected, from the firmness of the

Government of Bagdad, and the prudence of the

Commauder in Chief of the troops, that it will soon

A fact unprecedented in the annals of Ismalism

has just taken place at Constantinople. The Su

tan has decorated eight Greek Arch Bishops, as fa

satisfaction at their zeal in the discharge of their

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

COMMERCIAL.

We have nothing of note from Spain or Portugal.

have adopted the Mahometan creed.

tion of Count Zichy.

Church Question.
We learn from Vienna that the Church Ques-

tion to the Prince himself.

to advance the unity of Germany.

peace with the Cabinet of Berlin.

The trade of Paris was on a more satisfactory

for a fortnight.

is as follows:

looked upon as quelled.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1850.

The Corn market is firm. American Produce bas ad-Revolutionary Symptoms. Not only are most extraordinary steps taken to

There is not much change in the Provision market. Transactions limited, holders being firm.
Freign sure dull, and little doing.
Consols closed yesterday at 25 a 161 for money, and for

count 95 a 161. Trade in the manufacturing districts has assumed a American Securities are advancing. U S 6a, 40, 111 a 111; N Y State 5a, 70, 90; Onto, 76, 75 a 59; do, 90; 102 a 105; do, 70, 107 a 168.

The Provision Market.

The Provision Market.

Liverpool, May 17.

Enjers of Beef have operated spanings him week the late advance inducing those who were in stock to him back. There is, towever, but little off-ring. The market is very firm at the quotations. In Pors there is not improvement. Fines are without variation. The frish demand for Bacon cortinues, but for the wait of an assortment of the ordinary qualities sales have not been extensive. The demand for fines are is low, but prices are firm. Small fers are as in freely, and for time Hams there is an active inquiry. Sales of Lard are 150 time. There are tayers a 101s 3d, but holders with not sell. There is vary little done in Gheese. There is an improved demand an a devance of 66 per cent. Unneed Cake continues neglected. There is little doing the Coffee. The business in Asin- is trifling at old rates. Rico-2,006 bags Bengal brought as 6d to 11s 5d, and 400 theres. Carolina 18- 3d a 19s 6d per cent, duty paid. Sagar is in steady demand as 6d to is higher per cent. There is little change in Tailow. South American 3a-6d lower. Naval Stores-Turpentine is lower; 80 bits soid at 6s 5d 5s 5d; American Tar also declined, 5,000 bits having been soid at 8a 3 5 6d. Tea-Little doing. To holders are a last week.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Corr quotations, with the exception of Fair, which has been raised one eight of a penny, remain as on Friday last, although as the close of last week and the commence ment of the present the bulk of the business was done a somewhat advanced rates, not however amounting to quotations. We must, however, not fall back apon our forarrates, but closing steadily at them. We have received since our last two American mails. By them we see the falling off in the receipts amount to 602,600 bales—a very serious deficiency, and advices concerning the planting of the coming crop are not very favoracle. The Committee of Brokers, therefore, place Fair Uplands at 744, Modile 74d; and Orleans 74d; 800 American, 520 Surats, 1,550 Egyptians, and 40 Bania and 20 Pername have been taken on speculation, and 2,380 American, 270 Surats, and 50 Bania for export, and the sales of the week amounts to 45,640 bales.

Brendstuffs.

Brendstuffs.

The import of Grain and Flour since last Tuesday are upon a moderate scale. Of the 2,150 quarters of Worst, 5,514 quarters are from the Ballo; 5,416 quarters from Butch ports, and 1,400 quarters from Aixcandria. There are also 2,470 bble of Flour from the United States, and 5,718 sarks of Flour from France.

The export exceeds the imports of Indian Corn by 4,000 quariers. The weather during the whole of the past week has been cold and harsh, putting a serious check to negotiations. Specialton has been rife in most articles, and a large business has been going forward daily at advancing prices.

large business has been going forward daily at alvancing prices.

The market this morning was well attended by millers and dealers. The present business, however, was not so active as during the past week. The advanced prices of Friday were in some cases exceeded. Wheat changed bands to a fair extent, at an improvement on last Tuesday of one penny to two pence both on the higher cass of Bailti; two to three pence per bushed on Renais and the middling qualities. Flour was also 6d to 1s per sack and bol easier. Oats improved half to one penny per bushed. Oatment 6d to 6d per load. Beans and Peus each is per quarter better. Indian Corn was fully 2s 6d per quarter higher than to day sennight, and there is not much odering. See per 480 los was paid for yellow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

York. York by 10-Arr ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hutton,

Havie, May 10-Arr ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hutton, New-York, Hamburg, May 13-Arr ship Post, Hanke, New-York, Graveseud, May 12-Arr ship Ocean Queen, Ortawold, New-York, Antwerp, May 12-Arr ship Gertrude, Weeks, New-York, Heivoet, May 13-Arr ship Louvre, Drinkwaise, New-York, Leyborn, April 30-Arr ship Albert Fearing, Langthorn, New-York, Triesie, May 4-Arr ship Albram, Radovich, New-York, Triesie, May 4-Arr ship Albram, Radovich, New-York, e, May 4-Arr ship Airam, Radovich, New-York;

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Cuban Expedition.

By Special Telegraph to The Tribune.
Washington, Sunday, May 25. The Spanish Minister has communicated to Mr. Clayton information received from New-York in regard to the Cuban Expedition, which has resulted in more stringent orders to the United States authorities at New-York to watch and arrest the movements there. The information is to the effect that a large lot of muskets, sabers and ammunition are about to be shipped from New York to New-Orleans, to be sent thence to Cuba to aid Lopez in his invasion. The Spanish Minister asks the inment. The arms were to go by land, accompanied by two or three Cubans belonging to the Junta. The Spanish Minister also states that a large num ber of men has been enlisted in New-York to join the expedition thence.

The Cuban Expedition-The Republic on the By Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27. There was an informal Cabinet meeting last night. An animated discussion arose about the Cuban affairs. Orders were dispatched to arrest all connected with the expedition as soon as they The Republic defends the President against Mr

Clay's attack, in four columns. In respect to the Territories, it says that their early admission into the Union as States, the non-intervention by Congress in respect to Slavery and non-action by the same body in regard to the establishment of Territorial Governments, constitute the policy recom mended by the President.

Later News Concerning the Cuban Expedition. CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 25.

The Courier says the steamer Creole, with Lo pez, had a very narrow escape from the Spanish steamer Pizarro. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than to have been captured The invaders lost two men killed and twelve wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Gonzales. and Col. O'Hara, Capt. Logan, one of the wounded. died next day. Lopez is said to have behaved with great bravery. The steamer Creole remained at Key West one day and then sailed.

The Cholera had considerably subsided at Ha-

Arrived at Charleston 25th, steamer Southerner and brigs Moses, from New-York, and Osceola

The Boston packet A. R. Taft, lately stranded near Charleston, has been got off and brought into

Massachusetts Election Returns from the IVth Congressional District.

Returns from 23 towns, in the IVth District, give Thompson 2,330; Palfrey, 2,083; scattering, 330 probably no choice. The Locos generally either staid at home or scattered their votes.

Later from Port-au-Prince.

Boston, Monday, May 27.

Letters from Port-au-Prince, received here to day, state that a paragraph was received in a New York paper stating that there were ten thousand more in that city who would volunteer to colonize St. Domingo the instant the administration gave the hint that it was desirable to do so, has created the greatest consternation there, and his black majesty, Faustin the 1st, had all his officers called up to the palace and had the piece translated and read to them.

Later from Texas. The steamer Palmetto arrived from Galveston on the 24th, with dates to the 17th. The rivers were all overflowed, and many plantations greatly injured. The Indians continue to commit their depredations. The Government train of eight hundred wagens will leave San Antonio the latter

Preshet on the Konnebec River.

There is a great freshet of the Kennebec, and some of the streets in Augusta and Hallowell are overflowed to the depth of several feet. The steamer did not leave Augusta on Saturday, and some of the passengers by the cars report that several mills have been carried away, and the river is covered with drift stuff, and it is feared that further damage has occurred.

Serious Accident.

Washington, Monday, May 27.

A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Visitation at Georgetown, The wooden pillars supporting the frame porch gave way while a number of teachers and scholars were upon it. Sister Felix had both legs broken, and a young lady received a dangerous wound on her head. Rev. Dr. Ryders and several Nuns and misses were also somewhat injured, but none, it is thought, seriously, except Sister Felix.

Railrond Accident. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 27.

A man named Wm. Rhodes, a brakeman on the Amboy Railroad, while on the downward train on the pilot line to-night, fell from the cars near Morrisville, and was run over. Both of his legs were severed from his body. He died in fifteen minutes after the accident occurred. His remains were taken on the train and brought down to Tacony, where he resided. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end.

Accident to a Steamer.

Louisville, Sunday, May 25.
The steamer W. W. Campbell, from this point for Florence, on Saturday evening, 25th inst. struck a rock on coming over the Falls and was run on a bar, where she almost instantly sunk. She will, bowever, be raised. She had a full and valuable cargo on board at the time of the accident, which will be saved of course in a damaged condition.

The mail from Memphis on the 21st, for this city, Cincinnati and the East, was lost by the burning

XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27, 1850. Mr. Downs's resolution of Inquiry, as to whether the Sloo contract for carrying the mails between New-York, New Orleans, Chagres, Charleston, &c. by Mai Steamers, has failed to be performed, and in what particulars, was taken up.

Mr Downs modified it so as to direct a general inquiry into the performance of the contract for carrying the mail to Liverpool and on the California

The resolution as modified was adopted.

The resolution as modified was adopted.

After the reception of reports, and presentation of petitions, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in New-York was taken up.

Mr. Davis of Miss. moved an amendment providing for two Assaying Offices—one at Steckton and the other at Sacramento.

Mr. UNDERWOOD expressed himself opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the establishment of a Mint in California.

After some debate, in the course of which Mr. Badeer gave notice of his intention to move to substitute for the proposition, to establish a Mint in New York, a similar proposition in favor of San

substitute for the proposition, to establish a annu-in New York, a similar proposition in favor of San Francisco. The bill was postponed until Wednesday next.
The Omnibus bill was then taken up, and the

amendment moved by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and modified by Mr. PRATT, was read. Mr. Davis said that he had assented to the mod-

Mr. Davis said that be had assented to the modification when shown him in manuscript, but upon seeing it in print, he found the word "lawfulty" there, which he did not recollect to have seen in the manuscript, and which, if he had seen, would have led him to reject the modification. He desired now to modify the amendment, so as to meet the issue suggested by the objectionable word, by striking out the word "lawfulty," and inserting "conformably to the Constitution and laws of the United States." United States.

Mr. Maron then addressed the Senate, and gave stion of the views of the minority Committee of Thirteen, and those of the Senate wh repudiate the scheme of Compromise. This first of ection was to the provision in the fugitive Slave bill, allowing trial by Jury to a fugitive, because, during the pendency of the legal proceeding, it de-prived the owner of the right and power to dispose of his Slave. It was also in derogation of the true dignity of the Slaveholder, who was thus deprived of the absolute control of a species of property. Again, he would never himself consent to the abo-lition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, but if even such were not his own sentiments his hands were tied—the legislature of Virginia having designated that measure as one of a series upon the passage of any one of which, by Congress, the Governor was directed to assemble the General Governor was directed to assemble the General Assembly of the State, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed proper in vindica-tion of the right of her citizens, to take their property of every description into all the the United States. In the course of promise line, but apposed to the admission of California south of that line, as Free territory. To this he would never assent, nor to the surrendering Slave territory to the General Government, to disposed of as the Government should deem proper. He proceeded at considerable length to argue the adaptation of California to Slave labor, and the cause and object of her Constitutional Convention in excluding Slavery. Having concluded his remarks. Mr. Clay asked Mr. Mason whether he makes the beaudy-stood to say that he would be Pacific, without any legislation by Congress with respect to Slavery on either side of that line. Mr. Masos replied, for himself, that he would. Mr. CLAY then asked whether all Southern Se

Mr. Mason said the Senator from Kentucky might very soon receive a direct answer to his in-quiries, if he would himself intimate a willingness to abide by that line Mr. CLAY said, that for himself he would have

no objection to the extension of the Missouri line across Utah and New-Mexico, but not tarough alifornia.

Mr. Foots submitted some remarks, and read

from debates in the Virginia Legislature, to show that Mr. Mason was in error in saying that he was under instruction not to consent to the abolition the slave trade in the District. The last resolu-tions upon the subject passed by Virginia, most significantly omitted to enumerate that measure

among the prospective wrongs of the South.

Mr. Mason replied, that the abolition of the slave trade in the District, came under the general scope of the resolution against any act interfering in any manner with the rights and interests of the slave Mr. Cass inquired of Mr. Mason what was to b

the advantage of running the line of 36 30 to the Pacific, without any provision excluding or inhibit

mr Berry either north or south of that inc.

Mr. Berres said, the answer to the inquiry was obvious; the line would out off from California—in the whole of which Slavery was inhibited—four and a half degrees of territory, believed to be adapted to Slavery, and leaving that open to the people to determine for themselves the question of Slavery therin.

Mr. Mason resumed the conversation with Mr Clay, and said that if that Senator would assent to the running of the Missouri line to the Pacific, and

consequent contraction of the boundaries of Californis, there would be no difficulty in settling the whole question.

Mr. Cl. Av said it was usual for negotiators to show

their credentials, but the Senator from Virginia ex-presaly disclaiming a right to speak for any one but himself, requesting of him an answer to his propo-sition, without any indication as to how that answer would be received, whether of one character or an-other. He would now say, that if there was any other. He would now say, that if there was any indication of an entire concurrence of Southern Senators in the measure proposed with the modification suggested by the Senator, he would hesitate long before he pronounced a refusal of his assent. Let the Senator bring forward his proposition by way of an amendment—let the years and may be taken upon it—and then it would be seen how Southern Senators would vote upon the question.

Mr. Mayor said he had no design of indicating indicating

Mr Mason said he had no design of indicating minerity should never make propositions to those

Who possess the power.

Mr. Underwood took the floor and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER stated the business before the House to be the report of the Select Committee on the charges against Mr. Hornor, the Dockscoper, which report says that he be, and hereby is, discharged charged.
Mr. CHANDLER defended Mr. Hornor. He said

the charges had not been sustained.

Mr. Brown replied.

Mr. Inge, (Loco) of Ala. said the subject was too small a matter to engage their attention, and on his motion it was laid on the table—yeas, 96;

noes, 68.

Mr. STANTON, (Loco) of Ky. asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee appointed in May to inquire as to what clerks and other officers. cers, under the last Administration, electioneered, and absented themselves from their duties in the Presidential canvass. Also, to inquire what clerks and others folded and directed documents to defeat Gen. Cass and promote the election of Gen. Tay lor; and, also, what officers and members of the Rough and Heady Club, or other political society in Washington, have been appointed to office un-der the present Administration.

Mr. STANLY (Whig) of N. C. remarked, he had

o objection to sending an inquiry to another Select Committee, composed of a majority of Democrats Mr. STANTON moved a suspension of the rules. but it was not agreed to-two-thirds not voting

Mr. CROWELL (Free Soil) of Ohio, asked leave air. Chowell, Free Soil of Onio, aired leave to introduce a bill to Abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules—Yeas 100, Nays 63—not two-thirds—and he could not introduce the bill.

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the State of the Union on the California

Mcssage.
Mr. Thomas (Loco) of Tenn. in the course of his speech, said the Senate's Committee does not do justice to the South, and must be amended. Some plan like it is necessary to settle the questions, and it remains to be seen whether the Whigs will come to its support, or marshal themselves on the side of the opponents of the adjustment, which the friends of the Administration in the Senate are.— He argued in favor of the South taking their slaves into the Territories.

Mr. BENNET (Whig) of N. Y. followed, advocat-

ing the Admission of California and opposing the further Extension of Slavery. The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

Markets ... New-Ont. s. se, May 24. The COTTON market was heavy yesterday, at ic decline, with sales of barely 1,000 bales; Midling Uplands at 11;011;c. The market for Sucan is buoyant, with sales of 100 hids at 51;c for prine, which is ic advance. Mollasses is steady, with moderate sales at 22c.

CITY ITEMS.

OPERATIC MOVEMENTS .- Mr. Albert Maretzek went to Europe in the last Cunard steamer, for the purpose of bringing his mother to this City. His father arrived some months ago. Mr. Max Maretzek and Mrs. Bertucca Maretzek have taken a cottage at Clifton, Staten Island, for the Summer season. Forti, the tenor of the opera troupe last Winter, accompanied Albert Maretzek to Europe, to engage a new contralto and a basso profondo.

MILITARY .- The Regiment of National Guards paraded yesterday, in fine order. They were disbanded 71 o'clock, in the Park, after a thorough day's drill.

The New-York Volunteer Association met at the Mercer House (their headquarters) on Saturday evening, for the purpose of electing their Scannell, Vice President; Corporal A. W. Constantine, second Vice President; Sergeant Wm. Parisien, Recording Secretary : Sergeant McLean. Financial Secretary; and Lieut. James D. Potter,

BALTIMORE TROOPS .- The Independent Greys, Capt. Hall, of Baltimore, who have the reputation of being as fine a body of troops as the country can produce, intend visiting our City shortly. They expect to arrive on the 11th, and will make their headquarters at Barnum's, though they will be, while here, the guests of the First Division. They belong to the 53d Regiment of Maryland Infantry They will count upward of 50 muskets, and be ac companied by a band of 21 musicians. Their drill practice, if what we have heard of it be correct, will be a fine sight to those fond of military science.

Col. Snowden and lady arrived at the Irving House last evening. Col. Sn wden is the Superin tendent of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, and has come here at this time to pay off certificates given for gold received for coining. The payments will be made at the Sub-Treasury Office, and we learn will amount to about one million and a half dollars.

INSTALLATION .- On Sunday evening Rev. G. B. Thatcher was duly installed pastor over the Allen st Presbyterian Church, by the Third Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Mr. Campbell presided, and proposed the constitutional questions. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. B. Cole. The charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. Knox, and that to the people by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.

LAUNCH .- A fine new packet ship of 1,200 tuns salled the Cornelius Grinnell, was launched on Saturday from the yard of Mr. D. McKay, at East Boston. She is owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. of this City, and is to run in their line of New-York and Liverpool packets. The ship will be commanded by R. S. Buntling, formerly of Boys' SUNDAY MEETING .- The meeting in Elm-

st, was not so well attended as usual, owing to the storm and other causes. Next Sunday it is intended to give each boy a copy of the Life of Samuel Tyndale, the heroic youth who lost his life by the explosion in Hague-st. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- About 7 o'clock

last evening, as the Hudson River train of cars was coming to the dépôt in West-Broadway, and while turning the corner of West and Canal sts. a man, whose name was not ascertained, was standing on the track, and from some cause unknown, as the train approached him he did not move, and the cars passed over his body, crushing his head and legs in a borrible manner, causing in stant death. The deceased was warned by the driver to escape from the track, but he seemed be wildered and could not decide what course to pursue until it was too late. He appeared to be a poor destitute individual and was taken to the Pifth Ward Station-house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. The driver's name is George McKay.

FIRE -At 93 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable on Second av. between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. owned by George Wallace. The firemen kept the flames within this stable, though several others were near and, in a dry night, would have been in great danger. Damage triffing-no insurance.

PENMANSHIP .- Mrs. JAMIESON, who has taught Writing in Philadelphia for some years with success, has arrived in our City with ample testimonials of her skill and capacity. She will form classes here, if encouraged, and teach in public or private seminaries. Applicatious through the Post-Office will be promptly responded to.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

COMMON COUNCIL .- The Board met last night present the Mayor and all the Aldermen. A petition was presented from Thomas P. Teal concerning the deplorable condition of the grounds, buildings, fence. &c. of the tomb of the martyrs in Hudson-avenue. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places for Resort. A large number of bills. petitions, &c. were dresented and referred to the appropriate committees. The resignation of Chas. appropriate committees. The resignation of Chas.

S. J. Goodrich, Health Physician of the city, was accepted, and, on motion of Ald. Corning, the keys of the office were ordered to be handed to the Mayor. Ald. Brush presented 105 several petitions for tavern licenses, which, together with about 50 others, were referred to the License Committee.

MEETING .- The Watchmen and Lamplighters discharged by the present administration will hold a meeting this evening at Washington Hall, corner of Adams and Tillary sts.

NEWARK ITEMS.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY .- A course of popuar lectures on Phrenology has been commenced by Messrs Fowler & Sizer in Washington Hall, waich have awakened new interest in this sci ence. The manner of the lecturers is uncommonly attractive, and the application which they make of the principles of Phrenol gy, to domestic education, the care of the health, and other subjects which come home to the business and the bosoms of the people, is in a high degree instructive. The interest in the lectures is decidedly on the increase, and if fair weather should ever return, they will draw large houses.

From Buenos Ayres.

We are in receipt of La Gaceta Mercantil to Feb. 20. We find in it officially published the treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. The British Government binds itself to evacuate the island of Martin Garcis, to return captured vessels of war, merchant vessels and cargoes, the Argentine Republic doing the same; the British Government to use its good offices with France to procure a settlement of differences; it also recognizes the Navigation of the River Parana as inland solely. The treaty is ratified with the consent of the President of the Oriental Republic, Gen. Oribe.

DEATHS AT RIO JANEIRO.-The following per sons from the United States have died at Rio Jan-

iero, of the prevailing epidemic: Robert Patersfield of New-York, March 25; Charles Rob-erts of Pembroke, 21st. Charles Libbs of Machias, 19th; Sidney Balbam of Eastpott, 23st. Thompson Marticlic of Philadelphia, 23d; Joseph Frances of Madelra, 23d.

WICK.—The Saco Union of Friday last says: "We wick.—The Sace Union of Friday last says: "We understand that the coursel for the defense have gone to Augusta to make some exercions to persuade the Governor not to issue the Executive warrant. There is very little probability of the Governor's reversing the decision of the Magistrates. The prisoners will probably be taken out of the State the first of the week, and lodged in Amherat Jail, N. H. If an indictment is found against them, their trial will come on in October.'

Receipts of Produce.

By North River Boats yesterday.—16,100 bbls. Flour, 1,601 do Whisky, 749 do Ashes, 2,100 bush Maly. 3,600 do Rye, 4,208 do Outs, 3,500 do Foed, 24,160 do Corn, 3,400 pkgs Frovisions.

LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM. Correspondence of The Tribune. Swissvalle, Pittsburgh, Friday, May 24, 1850. DEAR MR. GREELEY :- Some apology is due to your readers for my sudden discontinuance of my

Washington letters. The reason of my unexpected return home was the failure of my health, which is at all times faeble. For some days, before leaving, I was obliged to keep my room. I have been confined to bed a part of the time since officers. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Col. James C. Burnham, President; Lieut David though I have made a trip to Cincinnati, partly for sake of the river air and luling motion of the steamboat, which generally restores me in a few days. Should I, as I hope to, gain sufficient strength to feel like bearing a three months' residence at Washington, at any time within a year, I trust you will permit me to resume my cor-

I have received "The Tribane" with an Edito

rial and your private note, both censuring an article written for our paper about Mr. Webster. I accept your reproof as the rebuke of a friend, and admit the great probability of my doing wrong in any given circumstance. It may be you are right in thinking nothing of the private character of any person should be published. I have ever acted or the supposition that the principle was correct, although in reality I have no sympathy with it. During the three years I have conducted a public journal I have never but once before caused the publication of a private matter, unless it exclusively concerned myself, and did not know when writing what I did about Mr. Webster that I was saying anything novel or strange, except my opin of his personal appearance. I certainly had a right to give that without taking any other person's taste for a standard. I do consider him very decidedly ugly, and cannot well understand how any mancould ocupy his present political position and be any thing else, even supposing he had formerly been handsome which Mr. Webster certainly never could have been. With this exception, I said nothing about him that I did not suppose to have been the subject of newspaper comment for the last twenty years. In this it appears I was mistaken, and if how to be sorry for acting according to the best light I had, and doing what appeared at the time and still appears to me right, I should certainly lament this mistake. This brings me to the principle involved in publishing private matters: I can understand, because I have experienced the feeling. why a young girl should hesitate to be married from extreme dread of seeing her name in a news-

handed about in newspapers for years should be at all sensitive for what is said of him, provided it is truth, is somewhat beyond my comprehension. I am not speaking now of any individual, but the general principle which makes truth, at any time, criminal. There is no coubt 'The Public' is very respectable person, and any one should value his approbation; but I cannot understand that extreme humility which induces any man to set it above his own self-respect; that kind of veneration which makes it of more importance than the power of the Almighty. Why should any man dread the readers of a nawspaper more than he does the Searcher of all hearts? To me there never was anything terrible in a "newspaper exposure." If what is stated be true, the actor himself, God and

paper; but why any person whose name has been

the angels, know it already, and it is only adding a

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